The LONDON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, *March* 18. 1738. NUMB. 971.

THE worthy Gentlemen who have taken to themſelves the Office of *libelling* his Majeſty's *Adminiſtration*, have been this Week as arrogant and as noiſy, and, at the ſame time, as unreaſonable and impertinent as ever. The *Author* of the *Letter* ſign'd PANTOMIME, which does Honour to the *Craftſman*, is pleaſed to repreſent his *native Country* utterly void of any of the *Virtues* which adorn other *Lands*, and, at the ſame time, ſurpaſſing them all in her *Vices*: A worthy, and moſt Patriot-like Repreſentation, ſurely! The Loſs of *Farinelli* is, by him, ſtated as a greater Outrage on the *Britiſh* Nation than any other committed by the *Spaniards*: But who ever ſaid this but *himſelf* and his *Party*? and therefore, to whom ſhall the *Merchants* refer this *Inſult*, but to them? It is *they* who look upon the *Loſs* of a *Ship*, and the *Loſs* of an *Eunuch*, in the *ſame Light*, as indeed they are of the ſame *Uſe* to *them*: The *one* ſerves for a *Sneer* as well as the *other*; and that is all the Regard *they* have for either. Let it be ſuppos'd, that a *Writer* who attaches himſelf to the *Intereſt* of the *Adminiſtration* ſhould have acted after this Manner, and have treated the *Spaniſh* Depredations in a ludicrous Light, while they were under the Conſideration of the Honourable *Houſe* of *Commons*, would he not have been loaded with the moſt diſadvantagious Epithets? Would he not have been called almoſt as many hard Names as he deſerv'd? And ſhall the Mimics and *Pantomimes* of the *Craftſman* eſcape? No ſurely: The *Merchants* and *People* of *Britain* will ſhew a proper Reſentment againſt this *Punch* in *Politics*, and engage *Mr. D'Anvers* to chuſe ſome other *Stage* for his *Puppet-ſhow* than that of the *Public*.

THE Remainder of the *Letter* runs on with the ſame inſolent Levity, repeating *State Jeſts*, reviving old *Calumnies*, and playing the *dirty Stream of low Wit* againſt the brighteſt *Characters* in the *Kingdom*. But, in order to do Juſtice to ſo inimitable a *Writer*, it is neceſſary to make Uſe of his own Words, which thus expreſs the *Character* of himſelf and his *Aſſociates*.——"Even "*Majeſty* itſelf (ſays he) cannot eſcape theſe "*Mimicks*. I was formerly acquainted with an "arch *Wag*, who could imitate the *Humours* of "a *Drawing-Room* Abroad, with the different "*Attitudes* of the SOVEREIGN to ſo great a "Perfection, that, without travelling, I have "have had ſo lively an *Idea* of that *Prince* and "his *Court* from this *Artiſt*, that I am in no "Pain to ſee the *Originals*."

I am fully perſuaded, that if the beſt Friend to the *Adminiſtration* was to give the Cue to the *Craftſmen*, in order to make themſelves and the *Oppoſition* ridiculous, he would adviſe them to *write* juſt as they *do*; to put on an Air of Gravity when ſome *trivial Matter* is their Subject; to be everlaſtingly merry on the *Misfortunes* of their *Country*; and, when Things of the laſt *Importance* are on the Tapis, and even at a *Criſis*, to employ mean *Quibbles* and *Night-houſe Jokes* inſtead of *Senſe* and *Argument*. To ſpeak the Truth, theſe *People* have of late appear'd in their proper Colours, and have behav'd themſelves ſo ridiculouſly, that if they have any *Friends*, except the profeſſed *Enemies* of the *Conſtitution*, they muſt be ſuch as love nothing ſo well as *laughing*, and who can be as well pleaſed at ſeeing the *State* ſet on *Fire* by theſe *Mimics* and *Jack-puddings*, as at the ſeeing of the *burning Mill* in the *Play-houſe* Entertainment.

THE *White-Fryar's Common Senſe* is a complicated Piece: It conſiſts of an *Invective* againſt the *People* of *England*, and a *Panegyrick* of the *Author* on his *Papers*. The *firſt* Part is a lame Banter not only on the *Loyalty*, but on the *Sincerity* and *common Honeſty* of the *Engliſh Nation*. He repreſents the *People* of this *Kingdom* as ready to compliment any *Uſurper*, and to flatter any weak or wicked *Prince* while he remains upon the Throne. What Inference he would draw from this Doctrine, or what *Idea* he would convey by calling *Richard Cromwell* an *innocent Uſurper*, I cannot conceive: This I know, that his Performance is a very *mean* one; his Sentiments as *baſe* as his *Intentions*, and his *Language* as low as the Character under which he pretends to *write*. For the Proof of what I ſay, I appeal to his own *Journal*: I do not pretend to enquire whether he is a *Lawyer*, or whether he has ever done any thing which *deſerv'd* the *Gallows*: Such *Tyburn Rhetoric* I leave to him and his Aſſociates, as Men who have ſhewn themſelves *great Proficients* therein. When he advances any thing which bears the Appearance of an Objection againſt the *Meaſures* purſued by the preſent Adminiſtration, I ſhall readily conſider and *anſwer* it *fairly*. As to perſonal *Abuſe* he may aſſure himſelf it ſhall never *place* any of my *Papers* on a *Level* with his.

WITH reſpect to the Compliments this Gentleman is to pay himſelf and his *Correſpondents*, I ſhall only obſerve, that they are paid by *himſelf*, and paid on this Account, that the *Collection* he has made of his Papers may *ſell* the *better*. A Tradeſman does this every Day without the leaſt Imputation; his Buſineſs and his Trade are at Stake, and every Man has certainly a Right to take care of both; and the Gentleman has ſhewn, upon this Occaſion, what muſt undoubtedly give a Sanction to his ſubſequent Eſſays, *viz.* That he is poſſeſſed of *Common Senſe*. He condeſcends alſo to take notice of the *Bulk* of his *Book*, which he is ſo modeſt as to admit deſerves no higher a Price than a Volume of the *Spectators*, though it exceeds ſuch a Volume by a *fourth* Part. It is to be hoped, that for the future, he will forget the Words *Mercenary*, *Hireling Writers* for *Pay*, and a long &c. of the ſame ſort. Since he has ſhewn ſuch a Concern for his own *Intereſt*, without queſtion, he will alledge, that a *Servant* of the *Public* ought to be *paid* by the *Public*; but let him alledge what he will, he muſt allow all his Readers, who have *Common Senſe*, to know, that a Man who is *paid* for what he *writes*, *writes* for *Pay*; and therefore cannot, with any Decency, impute this with, or without Truth, as a *Crime* to any *other*. I declare that I have no manner of Intention to leſſen the Credit of this Author's Writings by theſe Remarks: If I had, I ſhould be guilty of an Error which I imputed to him, *attempting to monopolize the Public*: A Fault, which of all others, an *Author* ought moſt to avoid. Thoſe who *plead* at the *Bar*, never pretend to penetrate the Judgment of the Court, or to alledge, in *Defence* of their *Cauſe*, that their Judges are already *prejudiced* in their *Favour*. If, as a *Free Briton*, he or his *Collegues* have any *Right* to arraign the *Government*, without all queſtion, others have a *Right* to *defend* it: And, to treat *thoſe* who exerciſe this *Right* with ill Language, is, not only to affront the *Government* which they *defend*, but the *People* alſo. It is neither more nor leſs than telling the *Public*, they muſt decide with *them* on pain of being adjudged to want *Common Senſe*; and *Common Senſe* they muſt want, who will *bear* ſuch Uſage.

THE other *Common Senſe* is written with more *good Manners*; and therefore, if I knew to whom to addreſs, I ſhould be inclin'd to give it an *Anſwer*: But the Number of *Quotations* leave me in doubt as to its *Author*. A long Motto from *Shakeſpear* is at the *Head* of it; a long Quotation from *Butler* at the *Beginning* of it; a little further ſtands a *Line* from *Horace*; half the next Column is borrow'd from *Osborn*; then we have *Horace* again; and the Sting in the *Tail* is a complicated Quotation from Mr. *Rowe's Tranſlation* of *Lucan*. All that I can gather from this Diſplay of Learning, is, that the Author thinks an *abſolute Favourite* a dangerous Perſon, eſpecially in the Court of a *limitted Monarch*; and, if this be all, why truly I think ſo too. But if the Author had any Intention to hint at a *Parallel* between the Reign of King *James* I which *Osborne* has cenſured, and the Preſent, I am ſure he is very much in the wrong. The *Minions* of King *James* were Men recommended by the Beauty of their Perſons, their genteel Accompliſhments, and their Capacities of becoming perfect Courtiers. As to their Places, they were the pure Effects of *Royal Favour*, and were underſtood to be conferred to give them Credit and Pre-eminence. As to Buſineſs, they were wholly under Direction, that is, they liſtened to their *Favourites*, as the *King* did to them. In the mean time People grew uneaſy becauſe Parliaments were ſeldom held, becauſe penal Laws were executed with great Severity, becauſe many Things were done by Dint of *Power* againſt *Law*, becauſe *Trade* was exceſſively burthened by the Contrivances of the *Great*, who, not contented with their Paternal Eſtates, or the Profits ariſing from their *Places* would needs aggrandize their Fortunes, by the help of pernicious *Grants*, and ſhameful *Monopolies*: Laſt of all, the *People* were diſturbed, becauſe they found national Affairs neglected, and the Buſineſs of the Publick forced to ſtand ſtill, from the *Incapacity* of thoſe who were poſſeſſed of Publick Offices, and ought conſequently to have given Diſpatch to theſe Things. Theſe were the Faults which wiſe and well-meaning Men found in the Adminiſtration of thoſe Times, and which were expoſed with inexcuſable Virulence and Ill-Manners of the Libellers of thoſe Times, who by their malicious and envenom'd Repreſentations heighten'd the Miſchiefs they pretended to remove, and by hindering the Application of milder Remedies, made way for what happened in the ſucceeding Reign.

HIS preſent Majeſty's mild and excellent Government can never be injured by any fair Compariſon with the Government in that, or in any other Reign. If it hath reſembled that of King *James*, in being a Reign of Peace, it hath reſembled that of *Elizabeth* in being a Reign of Wiſdom: I will carry it a little farther; there is one thing in which it hath not reſembled the Reign of *Elizabeth*, and that is, in its not affording any Inſtances of Acts of *Prerogative Royal*, or *Invaſions* of *Freedom of Speech* in either Houſe of Parliament. The *preſent Miniſtry*, I ſpeak it without Fear or Favour, is compoſed of Men diſtinguiſhed by *Birth*, and by *Abilities*; Men who have made it their Glory to preſerve the Peace, and ſupport the Conſtitution of their Country, againſt the Attempts made for ſubverting of both. As to the *Honourable Perſon* particularly pointed at by the Scribes of the *Malecontents*, he was not diſtinguiſhed by *Royal Favours*, till he had amply deſerved them in the Service of his *Country*; and, in all Probability, he never would have been diſtinguiſhed by them, if he had not ſo deſerved them; as I am confident he owes the Continuance of them to his known Attachment to the Cauſe of his Country, by nothing ſo remarkably demonſtrated as by that unbounded unmannerly Paſſion with which he has been purſued by the open and ſecret Enemies of his Country, who by this Means have found a Way to do Honour to *him*, and even to the *Crown*. He has diſcharged the Functions of his Miniſtry with a Diligence tranſcended by none, with an Affability, Mildneſs, and Condeſcention unequall'd by any; his very *Enemies* have been ſafer under his Adminiſtration, than thoſe who were held to be *Neutrals* under ſome preceding Miniſtries; particularly, that wherein the *bright Ornament* of the *Craftſman* was the *Morning Star*. Abſolute Favourites have been generally

[*Price* TWO-PENCE.]

broſe Strange, alias John Sturabour, for the Murder and Robbery of Mr. Giles Blagrave, a Farmer; two for Felony, and one for Tranſportation.

When the Jury brought in their Verdict againſt Wingfield, Guilty, on the firſt Indictment, for burning the Barn, he addreſſed himſelf to an Officer who ſtood near him, and declared, that he was innocent of the thing, and that his Accuſers had ſwore falſely againſt him.

Upon the ſecond Indictment, for Incendiary Letters, he was likewiſe found guilty; and after the Judge had pronounced Sentence againſt him, he kneeled down and beg'd for Tranſportation; but when he got up, he ſpake to one of his Acquaintance, and told him, that he knew he was a dead Man, but that he was innocent, and would declare himſelf ſo when he came to die upon the Gallows: Theſe, or Words to the ſame Effect, were the laſt he ever ſpoke, for he was no ſooner removed from the Bar, but he threw himſelf into the Arms of his Mother, and expired the Moment he enter'd the Cage where the Priſoners are kept to expect their Trial.

His Death was the more ſurprizing, as he was a Man of uncommon Courage and Reſolution, who, during the whole of his Confinement, appeared chearful and unconcerned at any thing that ſhould happen, and when upon his Trial, look'd ſo unaffected with Fear, that the King's Council made Uſe of his intrepid Behaviour to aggravate his Guilt.

The ſame Day the Aſſizes ended at *Hertford*, when George Slater, alias Shrimpſon, alias Caſtle, alias Lamb, for Burglary, and ſtealing two Geldings; John Collings, otherwiſe Lovell, Thomas Whiteing, and Edward Brookes, for Horſe-ſtealing, received Sentence of Death.

Richard Shyrrell, was ordered for Tranſportation.

William Percy and Thomas Wanſly, were burnt in the Hand.

Five were ordered to be Whipt, and 8 Acquitted.

George Roberts, who ſtands Indicted for a Robbery on the Highway, appearing to be diſorder'd in his Senſe, was ordered to remain in Gaol till the next Aſſizes for the ſaid County.

Before the Judges left the Town, they reprieved Whiteing and Brookes for Tranſportation for 14 Years.

On Thurſday laſt Week the Aſſizes ended at *Winchester*, when the four following Perſons received Sentence of Death, viz. Mary Troke, for poiſoning her Maſter, John Boyd and Job Ward, for ſeveral Robberies on the Highway, and James Warwick for Horſe-ſtealing. John Boyd and James Warwick are to be executed next Saturday ſe'nnight; and Mary Troke, who is a Girl under 16 years of age, is to be burnt at the ſame time. Job Ward was reprieved by the Judges before they left that City. There was great Interceſſion made for the Girl, but to no Purpoſe.

At the Aſſizes at *Hertford* 4 Perſons received Sentence of Death, 8 were caſt for Tranſportation, and 2 ordered to be whipt.

On Friday laſt Week the Aſſizes ended at *Oxford*, when two Perſons were capitally Convicted, viz. Clifford and Chapman, for Burglary. Gardner, Caſtle and Busby, were caſt for Tranſportation, the former for ſtealing Goods, and the two latter for Sheep-ſtealing; two were burnt in the Hand, one whip'd, and four Acquitted.

Northampton, March 6. On Wedneſday the 22d paſt, a young Woman belonging to Calcott Mill, near Newport-pagnell, attempting to draw up ſome Water juſt above the Mill, the Bank-ſide ſhe held by to ſupport herſelf broke down, and ſhe fell into the Water, and was immediately carried under the Mill Wheel by the Current, and drowned before ſhe could receive any Aſſiſtance.

On Thurſday laſt ended the Aſſizes for this County, before the Hon. Mr. Baron Forteſcue, when two Perſons received Sentence of Death, viz. Joſeph Cave, for Houſe-breaking, and Peter Butlin, for a Robbery on the Highway, and Horſe-ſtealing; the former is reprieved, and the latter order'd for Execution. Isaac Turner was burnt in the Hand for ſtealing Corn. Terence Connor and Thomas Login, found guilty of defacing the current Coin of this Kingdom, were ſentenced to be ſet in the Pillory at this Town (which they ſuffer'd on Saturday laſt) and at Wellingborough (the 15th Inſtant) and to be impriſoned, the former for the Space of ſix Months, and the latter ſeven Months. Luke Connor and John Robarts, were diſcharged by Proclamation.

Laſt Saturday the Aſſizes ended at *Chelmsford* for the County of Eſſex, when Cornelius Weld, James Bullock, and Thomas Wicks, for Horſe-ſtealing, and John Chamneys, for Houſe-breaking, received Sentence of Death; but the Judge reprieved Bullock, Wicks and Chamneys, for Tranſportation for 14 Years. At the ſaid Aſſizes Samuel Davis and Thomas Sands, for ſeveral Robberies on the Highway, were ordered to remain in Gaol till the next Aſſizes. Charles Hewett and Robert Stevens were caſt for Tranſportation. Andrew Tarlin, Newbury Lydard, Anne Carter, Paul Morton, and John Heath, were ordered to be whipped. And ten were acquitted.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL.

The Right Hon. the Lord Vere Beauclerc, Commiſſioner of the Navy, is appointed a Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, in the room of the Lord Archibald Hamilton.

George Crowle, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Hull, Yorkſhire, ſucceeds the Lord Vere Beauclerc, as a Commiſſioner of the Navy;

And John Philipſon, Eſq; Member for Shoreham, ſucceeds Mr. Crowle, as a Commiſſioner of the Navy.

Colonel Horſey, who was Governor of the York Buildings Company, is made Governor of South Carolina.

Lewis Morris, ſen. Eſq; is appointed Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Nova Cæſarea, or New Jerſey, in America, in the room of the Right Hon. the Lord Delawar.

George Clark, jun. Eſq; is appointed Secretary of the Colony of New York in America.

PREFERMENTS ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Shuckford, Rector of Shelton in Norfolk, and Author of the Sacred and Profane Hiſtory of the World Connected, is made a Prebendary of Canterbury, vacant by the Death of the late Rev. Dr. Egerton.

The Rev. and Hon. James Beauclerc, (commonly called Lord James Beauclerc) is made a Prebendary in the Free Chapel of Windſor, void by the Death of Dr. Edward Jones.

The Rev. Mr. John Ewer is made a Prebendary in the ſaid Chapel, void by the Death of Dr. Michael Stanhope.

And the Rev. Mr. John Griffith is made a Prebendary in the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Canterbury, void by the Death of Dr. Edward Finch.

The Rev. Dr. Knatchbull is made Chancellor and Prebendary of Durham, in the room of the late Dr. Chandler.

The Rev. Mr. George-Henry Rooke, Fellow of Chriſt College in Cambridge, is collated to the Vicarage of Foxton, Cambridgeſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Langdon is preſented to the Vicarage of Mudford near Yeovil.

The Rev. Mr. Henly, is preſented to the Rectory of Limpiſham in the Dioceſe of Bath and Wells.

The Rev. George Upton, A. M. of Exeter College in Oxford, is preſented to the Rectory of Sevington cum Capella de Dinnington, in the ſame Dioceſe.

DEATHS.

Febr. 25. The Rev. Mr. Tonge, Rector of Bellue, and Vicar of Morton cum Hackenby, Lincolnſhire.

Mar. 2. Mr. Matthew Aviſon, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers. *Alſo*, in Spring Gar[den] —— Webb, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the late [Sir] General Webb.

Mar. 3. At his Houſe in Audley Street, [Wil]liam Thompſon, Eſq; Capt. of a Compa[ny of] Invalids. *Alſo*, in Piccadilly, John Mo[ore] Eſq; Capt. of a Company of Invalids.

at her Seat in Low-Layton, the Lady Te[nch] Relict of the late Sir Fiſher Tench, Bart.

Mar. 5. At his Houſe the Corner of Catha[rine] Street in the Strand, Mr. Sparks, Braſier [to] the King.

Mar. 6. At his Houſe in Fleetſtreet, Edwa[rd] Bulſtrode, Eſq; firſt Clerk to the Petty [Bag] Office in Chancery.

Next Month will be publiſhed,
In FOUR VOLUMES, in Folio,
The WORKS of
SAMUEL CLARKE, D. D.
Late Rector of ST. JAMES's, Weſtminſter.
Printed for J. and P. Knapton, in Ludgate-ſtreet.

TUESDAYS throughout the Year is a BALL for Country Dances, &c. at Half-a-Crown a Gentleman bringing Ladies or coming ſingle, from Five till Twelve o'Clock. —— A Room, 18 Yards long, to be Lett any other Nights but Tueſdays and Thurſdays, for Concerts, Balls, &c.

FRENCH and COUNTRY *DANCES*, [At Half-a-Guinea] *The* THIRD EDITION,

ARE now printed in Words at length, plain to any Capacity; compact and very neatly bound together in a Book the Size of a Snuff-Box; thereby inſtructing Gentlemen and Ladies to Set any Country Dance at Sight, and themſelves not ſeen in uſing it; alſo preventing them ever forgetting one Step, in either Minuet, Rigadoon, or Louvre; with uſeful Directions in Poetry for exact Time, fine Air, and Carriage.

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Sold in this ſhort practical Method, only by J. LAMPSON, Maſter, at his School, the Hand-and-Pen, the Field-end of King-ſtreet, Bloomſbury: Where himſelf and proper Maſters attend (and Abroad, if required) for Writing, Merchants-Accompts, Latin, Greek, French, and Dancing.

A Poket Memorandum of all Accompts, Vulgar and Decimal, (with uſeful Tables) at one View. Alſo Prince William's Method of having the Accidence and whole Grammar Syntax drawn up at one Sight. Alſo Pſalm-Tunes throughout the Year, to encloſe in a Prayer-Book, at one View, each 1 s.

This Day is Publiſhed,
Price One Shilling and Six-pence,
The POLITICAL STATE
OF
GREAT BRITAIN,
For the Month of FEBRUARY, 1738.
Containing in particular,

1. An Account of Horſe-ponding an Attorney, for executing a Civil Proceſs amongſt Military Officers.
2. Memoirs of the Bridge at Weſtminſter.
3. Reflections on the Deaths of ſome late Criminals.
4. Reaſons for obſerving the 30th of January.
5. Feats of an Infant Witch at Briſtol.
6. A Woman murders her Daughter, to ſave her Husband.
7. Obſervations on the Art of making and repairing Highways.
8. Marriages, &c.
9. Bill of Mortality.

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SATURDAY, *March* 18. 1738. NUMB. 971.

THE worthy Gentlemen who have taken to themſelves the Office of *libelling* his Majeſty's *Adminiſtration*, have been this Week as arrogant and as noiſy, and, at the ſame time, as unreaſonable and impertinent as ever. The *Author* of the *Letter* ſign'd PANTOMIME, which does Honour to the *Craftſman*, is pleaſed to repreſent his *native Country* utterly void of any of the *Virtues* which adorn other *Lands*, and, at the ſame time, ſurpaſſing them all in her *Vices*: A worthy, and moſt Patriot-like Repreſentation, ſurely! The Loſs of *Farinelli* is, by him, ſtated as a greater Outrage on the *Britiſh* Nation than any other committed by the *Spaniards*: But who ever ſaid this but *himſelf* and his *Party*? and therefore, to whom ſhall the *Merchants* refer this *Inſult*, but to them? It is *they* who look upon the *Loſs* of a *Ship*, and the *Loſs* of an *Eunuch*, in the *ſame Light*, as indeed they are of the ſame *Uſe* to *them*: The *one* ſerves for a *Sneer* as well as the *other*; and that is all the Regard *they* have for either. Let it be ſuppos'd, that a *Writer* who attaches himſelf to the *Intereſt* of the *Adminiſtration* ſhould have acted after this Manner, and have treated the *Spaniſh* Depredations in a ludicrous Light, while they were under the Conſideration of the Honourable *Houſe* of *Commons*, would he not have been loaded with the moſt diſadvantagious Epithets? Would he not have been called almoſt as many hard Names as he deſerv'd? And ſhall the Mimics and *Pantomimes* of the *Craftſman* eſcape? No ſurely: The *Merchants* and *People* of *Britain* will ſhew a proper Reſentment againſt this *Punch* in *Politics*, and engage Mr. *D'Anvers* to chuſe ſome other *Stage* for his *Puppet-ſhow* than that of the *Public*.

THE Remainder of the *Letter* runs on with the ſame inſolent Levity, repeating *State Jeſts*, reviving old *Calumnies*, and playing the *dirty Stream of low Wit* againſt the brighteſt *Characters* in the *Kingdom*. But, in order to do Juſtice to ſo inimitable a *Writer*, it is neceſſary to make Uſe of his own Words, which thus expreſs the *Character* of himſelf and his *Aſſociates*.——"Even "*Majeſty* itſelf (ſays he) cannot eſcape theſe "*Mimicks*. I was formerly acquainted with an "arch *Wag*, who could imitate the *Humours* of "a *Drawing-Room* Abroad, with the different "*Attitudes* of the SOVEREIGN to ſo great a "Perfection, that, without travelling, I have "have had ſo lively an *Idea* of that *Prince* and "his *Court* from this *Artiſt*, that I am in no "Pain to ſee the *Originals*."

I am fully perſuaded, that if the beſt Friend to the *Adminiſtration* was to give the Cue to the *Craftſmen*, in order to make themſelves and the *Oppoſition* ridiculous, he would adviſe them to *write* juſt as they *do*; to put on an Air of Gravity when ſome *trivial Matter* is their Subject; to be everlaſtingly merry on the *Misfortunes* of their *Country*; and, when Things of the laſt *Importance* are on the Tapis, and even at a *Criſis*, to employ mean *Quibbles* and *Night-houſe Jokes* inſtead of *Senſe* and *Argument*. To ſpeak the Truth, theſe *People* have of late appear'd in their proper Colours, and have behav'd themſelves ſo ridiculouſly, that if they have any *Friends*, except the profeſſed *Enemies* of the *Conſtitution*, they muſt be ſuch as love nothing ſo well as *laughing*, and who can be as well pleaſed at ſeeing the *State* ſet on *Fire* by theſe *Mimics* and *Jack-puddings*, as at the ſeeing of the *burning Mill* in the *Play-houſe* Entertainment.

THE *White-Fryar's Common Senſe* is a complicated Piece: It conſiſts of an *Invective* againſt the *People* of *England*, and a *Panegyrick* of the *Author* on his *Papers*. The *firſt* Part is a lame Banter not only on the *Loyalty*, but on the *Sincerity* and *common Honeſty* of the *Engliſh Nation*. He repreſents the *People* of this *Kingdom* as ready to compliment any *Uſurper*, and to flatter any weak or wicked *Prince* while he remains upon the Throne. What Inference he would draw from this Doctrine, or what *Idea* he would convey by calling *Richard Cromwell* an *innocent Uſurper*, I cannot conceive: This I know, that his Performance is a very *mean* one; his Sentiments as *baſe* as his *Intentions*, and his *Language* as low as the Character under which he pretends to *write*. For the Proof of what I ſay, I appeal to his own *Journal*: I do not pretend to enquire whether he is a *Lawyer*, or whether he has ever done any thing which *deſerv'd* the *Gallows*: Such *Tyburn Rhetoric* I leave to him and his Aſſociates, as Men who have ſhewn themſelves *great Proficients* therein. When he advances any thing which bears the Appearance of an Objection againſt the *Meaſures* purſued by the preſent Adminiſtration, I ſhall readily conſider and *anſwer* it *fairly*. As to perſonal *Abuſe* he may aſſure himſelf it ſhall never *place* any of my *Papers* on a *Level* with his.

WITH reſpect to the Compliments this Gentleman is to pay himſelf and his *Correſpondents*, I ſhall only obſerve, that they are paid by *himſelf*, and paid on this Account, that the *Collection* he has made of his Papers may *ſell* the *better*. A Tradeſman does this every Day without the leaſt Imputation; his Buſineſs and his Trade are at Stake, and every Man has certainly a Right to take care of both; and the Gentleman has ſhewn, upon this Occaſion, what muſt undoubtedly give a Sanction to his ſubſequent Eſſays, *viz.* That he is poſſeſſed of *Common Senſe*. He condeſcends alſo to take notice of the *Bulk* of his *Book*, which he is ſo modeſt as to admit deſerves no higher a Price than a Volume of the *Spectators*, though it exceeds ſuch a Volume by a *fourth* Part. It is to be hoped, that for the future, he will forget the Words *Mercenary*, *Hireling Writers* for *Pay*, and a long *&c.* of the ſame ſort. Since he has ſhewn ſuch a Concern for his own *Intereſt*, without queſtion, he will alledge, that a *Servant* of the *Public* ought to be *paid* by the *Public*: but let him alledge what he will, he muſt allow all his Readers, who have *Common Senſe*, to know, that a Man who is *paid* for what he *writes*, *writes* for *Pay*; and therefore cannot, with any Decency, impute this with, or without Truth, as a *Crime* to any *other*. I declare that I have no manner of Intention to leſſen the Credit of this Author's Writings by theſe Remarks: If I had, I ſhould be guilty of an Error which I imputed to him, *attempting to monopolize the Public*: A Fault, which of all others, an *Author* ought moſt to avoid. Thoſe who *plead* at the *Bar*, never pretend to penetrate the Judgment of the Court, or to alledge, in *Defence* of their *Cauſe*, that their Judges are already *prejudiced* in their *Favour*. If, as a *Free Briton*, he or his *Collegues* have any *Right* to arraign the *Government*, without all queſtion, others have a *Right* to *defend* it: And, to treat *thoſe* who exerciſe this *Right* with ill Language, is, not only to affront the *Government* which they *defend*, but the *People* alſo. It is neither more nor leſs than telling the *Public*, they muſt decide with *them* on pain of being adjudged to want *Common Senſe*; and *Common Senſe* they muſt want, who will *bear* ſuch Uſage.

THE other *Common Senſe* is written with more *good Manners*; and therefore, if I knew to whom to addreſs, I ſhould be inclin'd to give it an *Anſwer*: But the Number of *Quotations* leave me in doubt as to its *Author*. A long Motto from *Shakeſpear* is at the *Head* of it; a long Quotation from *Butler* at the *Beginning* of it; a little further ſtands a *Line* from *Horace*; half the next Column is borrow'd from *Osborn*; then we have *Horace* again; and the Sting in the *Tail* is a complicated Quotation from Mr. *Rowe's Tranſlation* of *Lucan*. All that I can gather from this Diſplay of Learning, is, that the Author thinks an *abſolute Favourite* a dangerous Perſon, eſpecially in the Court of a *limitted Monarch*; and, if this be all, why truly I think ſo too. But if the Author had any Intention to hint at a *Parallel* between the Reign of King *James* I which *Osborne* has cenſured, and the Preſent, I am ſure he is very much in the wrong. The *Minions* of King *James* were Men recommended by the Beauty of their Perſons, their genteel Accompliſhments, and their Capacities of becoming perfect Courtiers. As to their Places, they were the pure Effects of *Royal Favour*, and were underſtood to be conferred to give them Credit and Pre-eminence. As to Buſineſs, they were wholly under Direction, that is, they liſtened to their *Favourites*, as the *King* did to them. In the mean time People grew uneaſy becauſe Parliaments were ſeldom held, becauſe penal Laws were executed with great Severity, becauſe many Things were done by Dint of *Power* againſt *Law*, becauſe *Trade* was exceſſively burthened by the Contrivances of the *Great*, who, not contented with their Parental Eſtates, or the Profits ariſing from their *Places* would needs aggrandize their Fortunes, by the help of pernicious *Grants*, and ſhameful *Monopolies*: Laſt of all, the *People* were diſturbed, becauſe they found national Affairs neglected, and the Buſineſs of the Publick forced to ſtand ſtill, from the *Incapacity* of thoſe who were poſſeſſed of Publick Offices, and ought conſequently to have given Diſpatch to theſe Things. Theſe were the Faults which wiſe and well-meaning Men found in the Adminiſtration of thoſe Times, and which were expoſed with inexcuſable Virulence and Ill-Manners of the Libellers of thoſe Times, who by their malicious and envenom'd Repreſentations heighten'd the Miſchiefs they pretended to remove, and by hindering the Application of milder Remedies, made way for what happened in the ſucceeding Reign.

HIS preſent Majeſty's mild and excellent Government can never be injured by any fair Compariſon with the Government in that, or in any other Reign. If it hath reſembled that of King *James*, in being a Reign of Peace, it hath reſembled that of *Elizabeth* in being a Reign of Wiſdom: I will carry it a little farther; there is one thing in which it hath not reſembled the Reign of *Elizabeth*, and that is, in its not affording any Inſtances of Acts of *Prerogative Royal*, or *Invaſions* of *Freedom of Speech* in either Houſe of Parliament. The *preſent Miniſtry*, I ſpeak it without Fear or Favour, is compoſed of Men diſtinguiſhed by *Birth*, and by *Abilities*; Men who have made it their Glory to preſerve the Peace, and ſupport the Conſtitution of their Country, againſt the Attempts made for ſubverting of both. As to the *Honourable Perſon* particularly pointed at by the Scribes of the *Malecontents*, he was not diſtinguiſhed by *Royal Favours*, till he had amply deſerved them in the Service of his *Country*; and, in all Probability, he never would have been diſtinguiſhed by them, if he had not ſo deſerved them; as I am confident he owes the Continuance of them to his known Attachment to the Cauſe of his Country, by nothing ſo remarkably demonſtrated as by that unbounded unmannerly Paſſion with which he has been purſued by the open and ſecret Enemies of his Country, who by this Means have found a Way to do Honour to *him*, and even to the *Crown*. He has diſcharged the Functions of his Miniſtry with a Diligence tranſcended by none, with an Affability, Mildneſs, and Condeſcention unequall'd by any; his very *Enemies* have been ſafer under his Adminiſtration, than thoſe who were held to be *Neutrals* under ſome preceding Miniſtries; particularly, that wherein the *bright Ornament* of the *Craftſman* was the *Morning Star*. Abſolute Favourites have been generally

jected against, and the Reigns censured in which they shone; but was it ever pretended that a King ought not to advance a *Statesman*, or intrust a Subject with such Offices as his Natural and Acquired Abilities rendered him *fit for*? Doth History stigmatize *Augustus* for the Regard he paid to *Mæcenas* and *Agrippa*? Or doth not History furnish many Examples where Faction, after pulling off the Bark, have proceeded to wound the Tree? It is the Privilege of *English* Subjects to demand Redress of Grievances from the Legislature; but I take Leave to say, that it is no Privilege of *English* Subjects, much less of a Part, a very small Part of them, to cavil at the Disposal of Publick Offices, while the Affairs of the Publick are in a flourishing Condition, of which the *Legislature* is the only Judge —— But this Paper begins to grow too long, and therefore I shall here put an End to it; since if it were double this Length, I should be obliged to break off abruptly on a Subject so copious as the Blessings derived from his Majesty's Government, how thankless soever those who merit them least may be for them.

From my Lodgings near St. James's, Mar. 11, 1738. R. FREEMAN.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ACCORDING to a List published at *Vienna* of the Imperial Forces which are for the most part to be employed this Year against the Turks, they are to consist of

52 Regiments of Foot, amounting to	128200
13 Regiments of Cuirassiers	19466
14 Regiment of Dragoons,	14931
10 Regiments of Hussars,	9400
In all 89 Regiments, amounting to	171997

The following is an Extract of some remarkable Particulars in an original Letter from *Constantinople*, dated the 24th of December last, that came by the way of Venice.

'The Vizier Abdallah was scarce arrived here but he was deposed, either on Account of the Miscarriage at Oczakow, or for his having seiz'd 6 Millions of Piasters, which were found in his Coffers. He was banished to Salonica, and the Kaimacan is preferr'd in his stead, who is a proud impetuous Man, without any military Experience, but enterprising, and a Friend to the Bashaw of Bosnia, whose Credit is still very great. The new Vizier's Boldness, and the Fault he found with the Conduct of his Predecessor, have raised him to his Post; but he is so little beloved by the other Ministers, that it may be foreseen that his Heels will soon be tripp'd up. He affects to be zealous for continuing the War, but 'tis very well known after all, that he is as desirous of Peace, as most of the other Ministers are. He shews an uncommon Confidence in the Ambassador of France.

'The Bashaw BONNEVAL is returned from the Army, and is to serve next Campaign along with Prince Ragotski on the Side of Hungary; but he endeavours to shift off that Command, because he had much rather serve in Bosnia, under the Bashaw of that Province, who is his good Friend.

''Tis given out here, that the Ambassador of the Porte has been well received at *Ispahan*, and that he stays there for the Return of *Kouli Kan* from Candahar, to put the last Hand to the Treaty of Peace, and to engage him to take Arms against the Christian Princes: But we have other Advices more to be depended on, which say, that Ambassador is no better than a Prisoner; that Kouli Kan does not think of ratifying what his Minister did here with regard to Peace; that he is upon the best of Terms with Russia, and that as soon as he has subdued the Rebels, it will be visible, that he only pretended to enter into a Negociation with the Porte, in order to gain Time for that Purpose.

'The Bailo of the Republick of *Venice*, having been at a late Audience of the Grand Vizier, to acquaint him that the Senate still persisted in their Resolution to live at Peace with the Porte, the Vizier declared, that he had certain Advices that the Republick would soon break with the Sublime Porte, and was for that end making Preparations for War, both by Land and Sea, under various other Pretences. It signify'd nothing for the Bailo to repeat his Protestations, that his Masters really intended to maintain a good Understanding with the Sublime Porte, and that any Advices to the contrary, could come from none but Persons misinform'd or disaffected, for the Vizier continued in his Prejudice, and even drop'd some Words, insinuating, that the Porte was not like to stay to be attacked first by the Venetians. Some Days after this, the Bailo sent away an Express disguised for Venice, to carry the News.'

Other Letters from *Vienna* say, that the Count de Seckendorff has undergone two more Examinations at his own House, by the Committee, and that they have now finished their Inquiry, which the Secretary is drawing up in order to be reported to the Emperor. The true State of his Affair is not made publick; but 'tis almost generally reported, that it will soon turn out in his Favour.

The Imperial Court having received Advice, that the Inhabitants of Imperial *Croatia* begin again to be very tumultuous, and refuse to conform to some late Regulations made for the good Order and Tranquillity of the Province, have sent for the Count d'Esterhasi, who is the Ban or Governor General of that Country, to let him know, that if the Croats don't return to their Duty of their own Accord, the Emperor will be obliged to treat them with less Indulgence than he has done hitherto: And 'tis actually believ'd that if a Calm be not speedily restored in that Country, the Court will send Troops thither to reduce the Mutineers by Force of Arms, and to punish the Ringleaders with exemplary Severity.

The following Article will serve as a Supplement to our Advices from Vienna.

Vienna, March 8 *N. S.* Count Seckendorff has been again personally examined three times this Week by the Commissioners, who are now to make their Report to the Council of War, and that Council will make another to the Emperor, with their Advice upon that Affair, which will then be decided by his Imperial Majesty. Sentence has been pass'd, and confirm'd by the Emperor, against Major General Doxat, and the Officers who were with him at the Surrender of Nissa; importing, That the said Major General Doxat de Morez shall be beheaded, and all his Effects that can be found shall be confiscated, Part of which Effects are to defray two thirds of the Charge of the Process before the Council of War, and the rest towards making good to the Imperial Treasury the Loss of Stores of Ammunition or of Provisions at the delivering up of Nissa: That Col. Humbracht, who commanded the Imperial Regiment of Maximilian Hesse, having first taken an Oath *de non offendendo*, shall be cashier'd with Infamy: That Lieutenant Colonel Bina, and Major Butler, of the same Regiment, shall both be cashier'd, but without Blemish to their Honour: That M. Martin, who was Captain of the Artillery at Nissa, shall be confined in Prison three Months, his Feet and Hands iron'd: That the Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns of the Regiments which were at Nissa, shall all be put in Irons, some for one Month, others for two: But all the Battalions shall be declared guiltless, and free from any Punishment. A Major Ingenier and a Captain Ingenier, are to be cashier'd, without Blemish to their Honour: The rest of the Officers Ingeniers are to be imprison'd for a Time, and fined each according to his Rank, towards defraying the other Third of the Expence occasioned by the Process. General Suckau set out from hence for Belgrade on Monday last, with the said Sentence, and is to be present at the Execution of it; tho' there are still some People who flatter themselves, that his Imperial Majesty has charged M. Suckau with an Act of Grace for General Doxat, in Consideration of his former long and faithful Services; and there is a Report in the Town, that the Grand Dutchess of Tuscany has interceeded for him. There never was a Man more generally pitied than Doxat is by every Body, and especially by all the Generals and Officers, he having been in the Imperial Service above 40 Years, with the greatest Approbation and Reputation, except in the fatal Surrender of Nissa.

The Letters from *Florence* say, that Quarrels happen frequently between the Officers of Tuscany and Lorain, and that several Tuscan Families of Distinction are very much disgusted by a late Edict, which deprives them of the Privilege they had of granting Leave to any private Persons of using Swords, Bayonets, Pikes, and Fire Arms.

An Affair has happened in the Town of *Bastia*, which makes a very great Noise, and is thus related at Leghorn, viz. 'An Officer of the 'French Troops having a Quarrel with two 'Genoese Officers, the latter assassinated him, 'and then fled for Refuge, one to a Convent, 'and the other to a Church. They say, that 'the Count de Boisseux being inform'd of it, 'caused them both to be dragg'd out of their 'Sanctuaries, and to be put to Death: They 'add, that the Marquis de Mari complains, that 'this Execution was perform'd without giving 'him any previous Notice of it.'

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, dated the 20th ult. O. S.

'A French Captain who came from *Bastia* 'Yesterday at Noon is just arrived here, and 'reports, that about 8 o'Clock in the Forenoon, as the Marquis Pazinto de Paolis, Prime 'Minister and General of Baron Theodore, was 'going with the famous Curé de Aitellli, and 'his most Christian Majesty's safe Conduct, to 'the General the Count de Boisseux, to lay the 'Grievances of the Corsicans before him, and to 'acquaint him of their Resolution to maintain 'their Engagements with Lord Theodore, they 'were attacked just without the Walls of Bastia 'by an Out Guard of 100 Genoese, who fired 'upon them, kill'd the General de Paolis on 'the Spot, and mortally wounded the Curé, 'who however made shift to get back to the 'Corsicans Camp. The Captain adds, that when 'the Count de Boisseux was inform'd of this 'Affair he demanded suitable Satisfaction, and 'then dispatch'd an Express to his Court.'

Some Advices from *Spain* say, That several Corsican Officers in the Service of that Crown have asked Leave to return to their Island, which the Court has not only granted, but has even given them Passports.

It is confirmed, that the Epidemical Distemper which prevails so much in *New Spain*, has made such terrible Desolation, that it is fear'd if it does not speedily cease, the greatest part of the Country will become a Desart, many Towns and Villages being already quite destitute of Inhabitants.

They write from *Berlin*, that the King of Prussia has issued an Order, that no Candidates for the Ministry shall be admitted Pastors of Churches till they are 25 Years of Age.

And from *Brussels*, That a Discovery has lately been made of a Gang of Thieves that have committed several Assassinations and Pieces of Villainy; Twenty-two of them have been committed to Louvain, who have impeached a great Number of their Accomplices. These Robbers, it is said, are dispersed in many Towns and Cities, where they go disguised as Merchants, and by that means communicate to one another whatever passes in those Places.

The Marquis de Monti, the late French Ambassador in Poland, died the 13th, N. S.

LONDON.

The intended Bridge at Westminster is to be built from the Woolstaple Dock near New Palace Yard, to the opposite Shore, and is to be a Stone Bridge.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hyndford is chosen one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, in the room of the late Earl of Moreton.

P

Philip Bennett, Esq; is elected Member of Parliament for Shaftesbury, in the room of Jacob Bancks, Esq; deceased.

A Duty of 5s. being imposed upon every Piece of Paper or Parchment upon which any Licence or Certificate of Marriage shall be written or engrossed, a Penalty of One Hundred Pounds being also inflicted on any Parson, Vicar, or Curate, or other Person in Holy Orders, who shall marry any Person without Publication of the Banns of Matrimony, or without a Licence first obtained for the said Marriage; and a Practice having of late prevailed for Persons in Holy Orders residing within the Liberties of the King's-Bench, Fleet-Prison, and elsewhere, to marry Persons without either Publication of Banns, or Licences obtained, and to give Certificates of such Marriages without the said Duty thereon, to the Diminution of that Part of his Majesty's Revenue, as well as the Ruin of many Families: The Commissioners for managing his Majesty's Stamp Duties being determined, as far as in them lies, to suppress the said Practice, have commenced several Prosecutions against Persons residing within the said Liberties of the King's Bench and Fleet Prisons for the said Offences; and have given Publick Notice, That they will for the future prosecute with the utmost Severity all such as they receive Information of to have married without such Banns or Licence, and to have granted Certificates without the said Duty.

In Pursuance of this laudable Resolution, Mr. Gaynham, the wry-necked Parson, who hath made himself so remarkable for his many Marriages within the Fleet, was lately taken into Execution, for several Penalties of One Hundred Pounds each, for marrying without Licences, and is now a Prisoner in Ludgate.

There is a certain Piece of Intelligence from Brussels, of the 13th Inst. N. S. in several of the Foreign Gazettes, which, we humbly apprehend, deserves the Attention of the Manufacturers and Venders of our Wool and Woolen Goods, as well as the farther Care of the Legislature, to prevent, if possible, the Exportation of our Golden Fleece. The Substance of it is this:

'When the Count de Harrach, who is Prime 'Minister to the Archduchess Governess of the 'Austrian Netherlands, lately made a Tour to 'Ghent, the States of the Province of Flanders 'remonstrated to him, that the Manufactures of 'the Austrian Netherlands suffered notorious 'Prejudice by the Preference which both the 'Court and the Publick gave to Foreign Stuffs 'over those that were manufactured in the 'Country, tho' the Woolen Stuffs made there 'for the Cloathing of the Troops, were every 'whit as good as those of England; that if a 'Preference so ruinous to the Inhabitants was 'not remedied, it was to be feared numbers 'of them would quit the Country for want of 'Work, and Money grow scarcer than ever; 'and that they hop'd the Government would 'give the necessary Attention to their Represen-'tations. Upon this, Orders have been issued to 'the Manufacturers of Woolen Stuffs at Brussels, 'Ghent, and Bruges, to make a Piece of Goods 'proper for cloathing the Troops; and that the 'Preference shall be given to the Place that fur-'nishes a Commodity as good and as cheap as 'the English Clothier.'

The Collection of antique Statues brought from Italy by the great Earl of Arundel, many of which, upon the pulling down of Arundel-House in the Strand, were removed to the Southwark Side of the River, and buried under Ground, are now, upon searching for the same, discovered; and there are several Men employ'd to dig for them, and take them all up, at Mess. Theobald's Timber-yard, opposite to Surrey-street.

On Friday Morning last Week the Lodgings of Mrs. Maynard in Kensington Palace were broke open, and robbed of Wet Linnen to the Value of 30 l. As soon as the Robbery was discovered, the Serjeant of the Guard was sent for by Mr. Lowman, House-keeper of Kensington Palace, and the Roll was called over, when only two of the whole Guard appeared to be upon their Duty. The Rogues had taken a large Elm Tree up, which had been planted about three Weeks in the Upper Green, the Top of which they cut off, and then reared the Body of the Tree against the Window, by the Assistance of which they committed the Robbery.

On Monday Morning a Drummer in the Guards, who lodged at the House of one Hill, a Barber, in Clement's-lane, gave Information to Col. Fuller, against four of the Foot Guards, for being concerned in the above Robbery; and also against one Blackwell and his Wife, for receiving the Goods into their Lodgings, at the said Hill's House; upon which, Search being made, near 20 Shirts, and other Linnen, were found in Blackwell's Custody; she was immediately secured, but her Husband made his Escape. They have also taken up three of the four Soldiers, one of whom has made himself an Evidence; one of the other two, who had one of the stolen Shirts on him, was committed to Newgate by Justice Mitford, and the third to the Gatehouse. Mrs. Blackwell, and he who is admitted an Evidence, were sent to New-Prison.

The Spittal Sermons in Easter Week, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the Governors of the several Hospitals, are to be by

The Rev. Dr. Secker, Bishop of Oxford, on Monday.

The Rev. Dr. Naylor, Dean of Winchester, on Tuesday.

The Rev. Dr. Bateman, Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Wednesday.

On Monday last came on at Oxford the Election of Arabick Professor, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Wallis, deceased; the Candidates were the Rev. Dr. Leybourn, Principal of Magdalen Hall, and the Rev. Mr. Hunt, Chaplain to the Earl of Macclesfield, when the latter was elected.

Last Saturday was published his Majesty's Royal Proclamation, for putting in Execution the late Act against retailing of Spirituous Liquors, and for protecting the Officers of Justice and all others, in their just and laudable Endeavours to assist the Magistrates therein, and for suppressing all Combinations and Confederacies, for encouraging Disobedience to the said Law, and for punishing all Attempts by Riots, or otherwise to insult and abuse those who give Information and make Discoveries of the Offenders against the said Act, (and for putting in Execution the Act of Parliament made against Riots, in the first Year of his late Majesty King George the First) strictly commanding and requiring all his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, and Officers whatsoever, that they do use their utmost Endeavours to put the said Laws in Execution against all Offenders, who are to be be prosecuted and punished with the utmost Severity and Rigour of the Law; and do charge them, and all his Majesty's Subjects whatsoever, that they do their utmost to discover and apprehend all such Persons as have been or shall be Guilty, or otherwise concerned in a Riot, Tumult, or Offences, in order to put an effectual Stop to such abominable Practices.

On Wednesday last Week Mr. Alderman Lambert, generously made a Present of One Hundred Pounds to the London Workhouse, towards the Support of the said Place, to maintain the Beggars, &c. which shall be committed to that Place, pursuant to the late Order of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

The Statue at Stocks-market, consisting of the Head of King Charles the Second, the Bodies of John Sobieski, King of Poland, his Horse, and the Grand Seignior, is taken down, and ordered to be placed in the Piazza near the Guildhall of this City.

Last Saturday Evening, between Seven and Eight o'Clock, the Right Hon. the Earl and Countess of Oxford, returning from Chelsea, were attacked at Bloody-bridge in the King's Road, by three Footpads, one of whom made the Coachman stop, while the others presented Pistols at the Earl and Countess, demanding their Money, &c. Her Ladyship, being frighted, gave one of them her Snuff-Box, and was going to deliver her Gold, &c. but his Lordship knocking the Pistol out of one of their Hands, bid the Coachman drive on, which he did, and over the Fellow who held the Horses, and thereby got clear of the Villains.

On Saturday last one Granger, a Ticket Porter, working at a Warehouse at Porter's Key, near the Customhouse, unhappily over-reaching himself to lay hold of the Crane, fell out of the Loft, four Stories, into the Street, and expired upon the Pavement. His Brains were dash'd out, both his Legs and one of his Arms broke.

Monday Morning a young Woman in Short's Gardens, blowing up the Fire, after she had lighted it, some Sparks flew upon her Apron, and set fire to it, and also to her Gown, which was Linnen, whereby she was burnt in so miserable a Manner, that she was sent to the Infirmary, where her Life is despaired of.

The same Day, a Fellow who had gone about collecting of Money, under Pretence of being employed by the Scavengers, stood in the Pillory on Tower-hill.

An Information having been given to a Gentleman belonging to the Mint, that there were Persons coining Money in Holloway-lane, Shoreditch, he went on Saturday Morning, with proper Assistance, and found them at Work, seized them all, two Men and two Women, with their Tools, and several Shillings just made. They were carried before Justice Wroth, who committed two of them to Newgate, and two to New-Prison.

The Genoa Galley, Captain Dumaresque, freighted by the South Sea Company, was well at Buenos Ayres the 27th of November last N. S. and had delivered her Cargo of Negroes there, consisting of 366 Souls, and was taken up in the Service of the Spaniards at Buenos Ayres.

On Tuesday last one John Coomer, and another Man, not yet taken, rushed of a sudden (about Nine o'Clock at Night) into the Shop of Mr. Thomas Wright, a Cheesmonger at the Seven Dials, and fell so furiously upon him and his Wife, that had it not been for the Servant Maid and the Apprentice, who got the Assistance of a Constable, 'tis thought they would have murdered the Family and robbed the House, for they fell on without speaking a Word; and when brought before Col. De Veil, who committed the said Coomer to Newgate, he behaved in so audacious a Manner, that had he not been Handcuffed, it is probable he would have done a great deal of Mischief, and as it was, threatened his Life whenever he should be at Liberty. He proves to be a Fellow that works at the Brick Kilns; and so is his Accomplice, whose Name is James Best.

And on Wednesday Edward Elsmoore was also committed to Newgate by the same Gentleman, for picking the Pocket of Mr. Stephen Sutton at Drury-Lane Playhouse, where the Pick-Pockets are grown so numerous, so bold, and so dangerous, that they rob with open Violence.

This Day is Published,

The SECOND EDITION,

(*Corrected, and much Enlarged*) *of*

AN ESSAY on the SINKING FUND; wherein the Nature thereof is fully explained, and the Right of the *Publick* to that Fund is asserted and maintained.

Printed for J. PEELE, at Locke's Head in Amen Corner, Pater-noster Row.

Where may be had,

The SECOND EDITION, corrected, of

The INTERST of *SCOTLAND* Considered; with regard to its Police in employing the Poor; its Agriculture; its Trade; its Manufactures, and Fisheries. To which is added, an APPENDIX, containing the Manner of Raising, Weeding, Pulling, Watering, Grassing, and Dressing of Flax, practised in Flanders.

Also,

REASONS for Encouraging the Linnen Manufacture of SCOTLAND, and other Parts of Great Britain. Price 1 s.

Last Saturday the Aſſizes ended at *Rocheſter* for the County of Kent, when five Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. Edward Martin for Houſe-breaking, George Tracy for Burglary, Thomas Batchelor and Thomas Browning for Horſe-ſtealing, and John Smith for the Murder of his Fellow-Priſoner. Nine were caſt for Tranſportation, among whom were Dennis Dun, James Baker, and John Moreton, for Smugling; one was burnt in the Hand, and ſix ordered to be whip'd.

Laſt Wedneſday the Aſſizes ended at *Glouceſter*, when the 4 following Perſons received Sentence of Death, viz. William Chiſwell, for ſtealing a Colt; and Thomas Scovell, George Read, and Daniel Graſſtock for Burglary. Six Perſons, for divers Felonies, were ordered for Tranſportation; and four others, condemned laſt Aſſizes, but reprieved, were ordered to be tranſported for 14 Years.

Laſt Thurſday the Aſſizes ended at *Lincoln*, when Robert Caſton and Robert Saul, for Houſe-breaking; Robert Hobſon, for Horſe-ſtealing; William Marſhall, for robbing the Gainsbrough Mail; and Thomas Dixon, for breaking the Houſe of Mr. John Lacy, and ſetting Fire and burning the ſaid Houſe, receiv'd Sentence of Death. Anthony Roſe, for having two Wives, was burnt in the Hand. Seven were caſt for Tranſportation. Before the Judges left the Town, they reprieved Robert Caſton, Robert Saul, and Robert Hobſon, for Tranſportation for 14 Years; and ordered Thomas Dixon, and William Marſhall, to be executed.

Laſt Saturday the Aſſizes ended at *Dorcheſter*, when two Perſons received Sentence of Death, viz. Thomas Fone, alias Woodsford, for the Murder of Mary Walbridge; and John Curry, for Horſe-ſtealing; the former of whom was ordered to be hanged, and the latter reprieved for Tranſportation. Chriſtian Chaldecott was caſt for Tranſportation; and Edmund Atkins was ſentenced to ſtand twice in the Pillory, and to be impriſoned a Month, for Sodomitical Practices.

We hear from Lime in Dorſetſhire, That Mr. Jenkins, a Farmer in that Neighbourhood, about 70 Years of Age, was deprived of his Virility while he was ſleeping in Bed, by his Wife, who is about 50 Years old. He died through the great Effuſion of Blood from the Wound, and his Wife was committed to Dorcheſter Gaol, for this barbarous and unnatural Murder.

On Wedneſday laſt Week ended the Aſſizes for the County of *Wilts*, when the three following Perſons were capitally convicted, viz. John Edwards, and James Eyre, for Burglary; Henry Butler, for Felony. Six were caſt for Tranſportation, and Richard Small, of Tisbury, a Lad about 17 Years old, was indicted for a Rape committed on the Body of Mary Chiverell of Hindon, a Child of about four Years old, whom he uſed in a barbarous and cruel Manner; he was convicted only of a Miſdemeanor, fined one Shilling, and ordered to be diſcharged.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, March 7. Letters in Town give Account, that a valuable Ship belonging to the Daniſh Eaſt-India Company, was wreck'd on the Coaſt of Fetlar, one of the Iſlands of Zetland, about the Middle of December laſt. Her Loading ſeems to have conſiſted in Silver coined, and uncoined, and is judged to be worth 60,000 l. Sterling. There are already 45 Bars of Silver of about 80 lb. each, ſeveral other leſſer ones which have not the Number, and a great deal of coined Money, in all to the Value of 8000 l. Sterling, recovered by Capt. Irvine and the Inhabitants, who have Hopes of gaining the reſt in Summer, by diving Machines. By the Mate's Book it appears the Crew conſiſted of 150. The Seas run ſo high, that a great Number of the Men were toſſed upon the Clefts of a very high Rock, ſome of whom had Life enough to crawl to the Summit of it, but ſoon after died, whoſe Carcaſes were eat up by the Ravens. One of the Crew was got with his Cloaths on, and his Pipe and Tobacco-box in his Hand. Much about the ſame time a Ship from Archangel, laden with Tar and other Commodities of that Country, run the ſame Fate on the Coaſt of that Iſland, and not one of either of the Crews were ſaved.

IRELAND.

EXTRACT *from the* VOTES *of the* Houſe of Commons *in* IRELAND.

Veneris 3 die Martii, 1727.

A Meſſage from the Lords by Mr. Cuffe and Mr. Smith.

'THE Commons muſt have been ſurprized, otherwiſe they could never have inſiſted 'on that as an uncontеſted Right, which has 'been conteſted at Conferences, and denied by 'the Lords.

'If the Commons had been pleaſed to offer 'any Reaſons or Authorities to ſhew that their 'Managers ought to ſtand within the Bar at all 'Conferences, the Lords would have given them 'their due Conſideration and Weight: But 'whilſt Aſſertions only are offered, the Lords 'cannot recede from what they have Reaſon to 'think has been the Uſage.

'The Commons may obſerve any Miſtake in 'the Stile of the Lords, which the Lords are 'always ready to amend, but the Commons 'ſhould not animadvert; the Term is injurious.

'That the Commons do attend the Lords at 'Conferences, their own Votes teſtify.'

And then the Meſſengers withdrew.

Reſolved, That this Houſe will return an Anſwer by Meſſengers of their own.

They write from all Parts of Ireland, That they have had a moſt violent Storm of Wind, Thunder, Lightening, and Rain.

From Dublin, That one Campbell, a Chairman, was tried at the Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer, for taking a Girl whom he got in his Chair, to the North Lotts; where, with the Aſſiſtance of his Camrade, who is fled, he committed a Rape on the Body of the Girl, and then robbed her. He was found Guilty, and received Sentence of Death.

From Limerick, That a Woman of 64 Years of Age, who was married, for the firſt time, about twelve Months ago, was lately brought to bed of a luſty Boy.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL.

His Grace the Duke of Bolton is made Conſtable of the Tower of London.

Mr. Thomas Lunnys is appointed Regiſter of the Stamp-Office, in the room of the late Mr. Paine.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales has been pleaſed to appoint Thomas Pitt, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Oakhampton in Devonſhire, to be Aſſay Maſter for the Carriage of Tin in the Dutchy of Cornwall. And To appoint the ſaid Mr. Pitt, Admiral of the County of Cornwall.

His Royal Highneſs has alſo been pleaſed to appoint Richard Elliot, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Leskard in Cornwall, to be Receiver of the Dutchy of Cornwall.

And alſo to appoint the Lord Archibald Hamilton, Member of Parliament for Queenborough in Kent, to be Surveyor General of the Dutchy of Cornwall, in the room of the ſaid Richard Elliot, Eſq;

PREFERMENT NAVAL.

Lieutenant Arskine is made Commander of the Royal Eſcape, which is ſtationed on the Coaſt of Scotland.

PREFERMENTS ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Mr. Fiſh is preſented to the Rectory of Bellue, Lincolnſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Abraham Channing is preſented to the Rectory of Pilſden, Dorſetſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Cronke, Rector of Hadleigh in Eſſex, is preſented to the Chapel of Little Spalding in that County.

The Rev. Mr. Mourant is preſented to the Rectory of St. Mary's in Colcheſter.

MARRIAGES.

Charles Tynt, of Glamorgan, Eſq; to Miſs Bond of Groſvenor-ſtreet.

William Pearſon of Horncaſtle, near Lincoln, Eſq; to Miſs Weſton, of Hucknowle, in the County of Durham.

Sir Ferdinando Hicks, Bart. to Miſs Lydia Clarke, Siſter to Governor Clarke.

DEATHS.

March 7. The Rev. Mr. Bradford, Rector of Huxham, near Exeter.

March 8. In Hampſhire, Edward St. John, Eſq; *Alſo*, at the Bath, after a long Illneſs, Jacob Underwood, of Carleton-Hall, in Lancaſhire, Eſq;

March 10. At his Houſe at Chelſea, William Edwell, Eſq; Captain in Col. Wentworth's Regiment. *Alſo*, at his Seat at Clapham, John Love, Eſq;

Mar. 11. Robert Scariſbrick, of Scariſbrick, in Lancaſhire, Eſq; *Alſo*, William Page, Eſq; of Yorkſhire.

Mar. 12. At her Houſe in Bolton-ſtreet, aged 85, the Counteſs Dowager of Bellamont, married about four Months ago.

Mar. 16. At his Lodgings in Chancery-lane, Thomas Cole, of Whitby, Yorkſhire, Eſq;

A few Days ago died, In Herefordſhire, John Hutchinſon, Eſq; *Alſo*, the Rev. Dr. Caſton, Rector of St. Mary's, Colcheſter. *Alſo*, at his Houſe in Chancery-lane, Thomas Bury, of Devon, Eſq; Counſellor at Law.

Likewiſe died lately, at Monſerrat in the Weſt Indies, Major Otterbayer, of that Iſland.

Laſt Week died in Child-bed at the Bath, the Lady of the Hon. Benjamin Bathurſt, Eſq; Brother to the Right Hon. the Lord Bathurſt. She was a Daughter and Coheireſs of William Poole of Dorſetſhire, Eſq; She had Iſſue by her ſaid Husband Twenty-one Children, Seven of whom are now living.

BANKRUPTS.

William Barter, now or late of Fording-bridge, in the County of Southampton, Butcher.

John Baker, of Swanſey, in the County of Glamorgan, Chapman.

Joſeph Colborne and Henry Colborne, both late of Lacock, in the County of Wilts, Dyers and Partners.

Benjamin Broom, late of Kidderminſter, in the County of Worceſter, Weaver.

John Gaunt, of Rowley, in the County of Stafford, Shopkeeper and Chapman.

Joſeph Sigſton the younger, of Leeds, in the County of York, Clothier and Chapman.

Joſeph Stanton, of London, Hoſier.

Thomas Bingley, late of the City of Cheſter, Diſtiller, Grocer and Chapman.

Chriſtopher Field, otherwiſe Higgins, of Earls Colne, in the County of Eſſex, Chapman.

William Smith, late of Beconsfield, in the County of Buckingham, but now of the Pariſh of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the County of Middleſex, Dealer and Chapman.

George Felſtead, of Spittlefields, in the County of Middleſex, Shoe-Maker and Leather-Cutter.

PRICES of STOCKS Friday Noon.

Bank Stock, 141 3 4ths. India 174 1 half. South Sea 100. Old Annuity 111 1 half. New Ditto, 109 1 half. Three per Cent. Annuity 106. Emperor's Loan 7 per Cent. 109 3 4ths. Ditto 5 per Cent. 99 7 8ths. Royal Aſſurance 109 1 half. London Aſſurance 15. African & India Bonds 6 l. 14 Prem. South Sea Bonds Premium. New Bank Circulation 2 l. Prem.

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